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(f) A compound represented by general formula (I), a process for producing the same, and an insecticide

containing the same: wherein Z represents a 5- or 6-membered nitrogenous h tero-cyclic group which may be substituted; X represents carbon, nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen; Y represents -CR $_3$ = CR $_4$ -CR $_5$ R-, etc.; R $_2$ represents an electron drawing group except for nitro, cyano and trifluoroacetyl; R $_1$ and R $_3$ to R $_6$ represent each hydrogen, halogen or lower alkyl which may be substituted.

$$Z - C H - N X$$

$$N - R$$

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel heterocyclic compounds, a process for the preparation thereof and a insecticide.

Background Art

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By virtue of research and development of insecticides for many years, a number of insecticides, for example organophosphorus insecticides such as parathion and malathion, and carbamate insecticides such as carbaryl and methomyl, have been developed and used in practice. The contribution these insecticides to the improvement of agricultural production yield are great.

However, in recent years some of these insecticides have had their use regulated because of problems such as invironmental pollution due to residue or accumulation, or because they cause infestation of resistant insect pests as a result of long-term use. Therefore, the development of novel insecticidal compounds which have excellent insecticidal propterty against insecticide-resistant pest insect species as well as other various pest insects and can be safely used is highly demanded.

As cross references, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.Sho 63-150275, No.Hei 3-190859 which disclosed the compounds having similar structural formula to the heterocyclic compounds of this invention have been known.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an agricultural chemical which can be manufactured advantageously on an industrial scale and can be used safely as well as having firm insecticidal effectiveness.

The present invention is directed at compounds having the general formula [I]:

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$$Z - CH - N X$$

$$N - R_2$$

wherein

Z is an unsubstituted or substituted 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group containing nitrogen;

X is a carbon, nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen atom;

Y is, when X is a carbon atom, (a) in a form of -Y-X;

(a)

45

40

when X is a nitrogen atom, (b) or (c) in a form of -Y-X; (b)

50

(c)

when X is a sulfur atom, (d), (e) or (f) in a form of -Y-X; (d)

10

15

(e)

20

$$R_{17}R_{18}$$

- $C = C - S$

25 (f)

$$R_{10}$$

$$-N = C - S$$

30

when X is an oxygen atom, (g) or (h) in a form of -Y-X; (g)

35

40

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
R_{20}R_{21}R_{22} \\
 & | & | \\
 -C = C - C - O \\
 & | \\
 R_{23}
\end{array}$$

(h)

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45

R₂ is an electron attractive group other than nitro, cyano and trifluoroacetyl;

 R_1 and $R_3 \sim R_{25}$ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an unsubstituted or substituted lower alkyl;

Or, Y is, when X is a carbon atom, (i) in a form of -Y-X;

(i)

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R₂ is an unsubstituted or substituted heterocyle carbonyl, other than furancarbonyl, thiophenecarbonyl and pyridinecarbonyl;

 $R_{26} - R_{29}$ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an unsubstituted or substituted lower alkyl;

and a process for the preparation of the compounds and an insecticide.

Electron attractive groups represented by R_2 are for example alkoxycarbonyl including C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl such as methoxycarbonyl and ethoxycarbonyl; C_{6-10} arylcarbonyl such as phenylcarbonyl; heterocycle carbonyl such as pyridinecarbonyl, thiophenecarbonyl and pyrazinecarbonyl; C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl which can be substituted by halogen such as chlorine and bromine, for example, methylsulfonyl; trifluoromethylsulfonyl and ethylsulfonyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-4} acyl which can be substituted by halogen such as chlorine and bromine, for example, acetyl and trichloroacetyl, and carbamoyl.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

The process for preparing the compounds specified in the present invention is as follows.

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$$Z - CH - N$$
 X $+ R_2 - Hall$

35

30

$$\longrightarrow Z - CH - N X$$

$$N - R$$

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wherein Hal is a halogen atom, Z, X, Y, R_1 and R_2 are as defined above. Triethylamine, NaH, Na₂CO₃ and K_2 CO₃ etc. are used as an acid acceptor in an inactive solvent such as acetonitrile, methylethylketone, acetone, DMF and the like. The product, in general, can be synthesized by heating at a temperature in the range from room temperature to the boiling point of the solvent used.

The structures of the compounds specified in the present invention were determined based on the analytical results obtained by utilizing IR, NMR, MS and other analytical means.

The compounds specified in the present invention are illustrated in detail by the following Examples.

50 Example 1

1-(2-chloro-5-pyridylmethyl)-2-(pyrazinecarbonylimino)-1,2-dihydropyridine (Compound No. 1):

$$\begin{array}{c|c} CH_2N \\ HN \end{array} + \begin{array}{c|c} N \\ N \end{array} \begin{array}{c} COC1 \\ N \end{array}$$

1.2 g of pyrazinecarbonyl chloride, and 1.4 g of triethylamine were added to a solution of 1.5 g of 1-(2-chloro-5-pyridylmethyl)-2-imino-1,2-dihydropyridine in 30 ml of acetonitrile.

After refluxing for 3 hours, acetonitrile was distilled off, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 1.4 g of the intended product.

Example 2

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3-(2-chloro-5-pyridylmethyl)-2-(5-methyl-2-pyrazinecarbonyl-imino)-2,3-dihydrothiazole (Compound No. 152):

1.1 g of 5-methyl-2-pyrazinecarbonyl chloride, and 0.9 g of triethylamine were added to a solution of 1.5 g of 3-(2-chloro-5-pyridylmethyl)-2-imino-3,3-dihydrothiazole in 30 ml of acetonitrile.

After refluxing for 3 hours, acetonitrile was distilled off, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 1.6 g of the intended product. m.p. 205-206 °C.

The compounds of the present invention are illustrated in Table 1 including the Examples described above.

50

Table 1

5	Compound No.	Structure Formu R Z - C	Physical Properties () m.p.		
15	Сош	R , Z – C H	- Y - X	R 2	
20	1	C1 CH2-	- CH = CH - CH = CH	co	[194 — 196]
25	2	"	"	co N C1	[207 — 208]
30	3	"	"	co N Br	
35	4	"	"	co K	
40	5	"	"	CO N SCH	3
45 50	6	"	"	CO N OCH	3

to be continued

5	7	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - CH = CH	-co _ N _ 0 _ <	
10	8	"	"	-co N CH3	(220 up)
20	9	. "	<i>"</i>	-co _ N _ co -	
					[148 - 150]
25	10	"	"	- co-(N_N)	
30	11	. "	"	-co-\(\)_N_N_	
35	12	"	"	- co-\(\ni_N\)	
	13	"	"	co-\n_N	
40	14	"	"	co	
45	15	"	"	- CO S CH3	[158 - 159]
50	16	"	"	- co 0 N	

to be continued

			·		
5	17	C 1 N CH 2-	- CH = CH - CH = CH	co To N cı	
10	18	"	"	CO O CH3	
15	19	"	"	- CO N N CH 3	
20	20	"	"	CO CH ₃	n ²⁶ 1.6085
30	21	"	"	- CO N CH 3	
35	22	"		co N	[218 – 220]
٠	23	"	"	co	[172 – 173]
40	24	"	"	CO N SCH	[151 – 153]
45	25	"	"	co	
50					

to be continued

5	26	C1 CH2-	- CH = CH - CH = CH	CO N CH 3	
10	27	"	"	co N CI	
20	28	"	"	co N	
20	29	"	"	CO S CH3	
25	30	CH ₂	."	co	·
<i>30</i> <i>35</i>	31	"		CO K CH 3	
40	32	"	"	co N C1	
4 5	33	"	"	co N	
50	34	"	"	CO S CH3	·

to be continued

5	35	C1 N CH2	-CH=CH-CH=CH	co	
10	36	"	"	CO N CH 3	
20	37	"	. "	co N C1	
25	38	"	"	co N	
	39	. ,,	"	co S CH ₃	
30	40	CH ₃ CH ₂	"	co	[185 – 188]
35	41	"	"	CO N CH3	
45	42	"	"	co N C1	
50	43	"	"	co N	

to be continued

			·		
5	44 C	H ₃ CH ₂	-СН=СН-СН=СН	CO S CH s	
10	45	C1 S CH2-	"	co	[173 - 175 dec]
15	46	u'	"	CO CH3	
20	47		"	co N c1	
25 30	48	"	"	co N	•
30	49	"	"	- CO S CH.	
35	50	C1 N CH2-	CH 3 - CH = C - CH = CH	co	
40	51	"	"	co N C1	
45 50	52	"	"	CO K CH 3	

to be continued

5	53	CI N CH2-	CH ₃ -CH=C-CH=CH	-co _ N _ co - <	\supset
10	54	"	"	- co S CH3	
15	55	"	"	- co To Nich,	
20	56	"	"	CH3 CH3	
25	57	"	"	co N	
30	58	"	"	co N	
35	59	"	"	CH 3 N SCH 2	
	60		- CH = CH - S	- С Н О	·
40	61	"	"	сосн,	
45	62	"	"	COCH2OCH3	
50	63	3	"	COCH ₂ C1	

to be continued

5 10	64	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - S	COC ₂ H ₅	
	65	"	"	COCH CH3	
15	66	"	"	COC ₃ H ₇ (n)	
20	67	"	"	COCH = CH ₂	
25	68	"	"	co-	
30	69	"	"	co —	
35	70	"	"	co — c1	
40	71	"	"	co — C1	·
45	72	"	"	co —	
50	73	"	"	C1 C1	

to be continued

5	74	C1 CH2-	- CH = CH - S	co — C1	
10	75	"	"	co F	
~15 20	76	"	"	CH ₃ O C1	
	77	"	"	COCH₂—C1	
25	78	· "	. "	COCH — CI	
30	79	"	"	CO - NO ₂	
35	80	"	"	co — NO 2	
40	81	"	. "	co — NO ₂	
45	82	"	"	NO ₂ CO — C1	
50	83	"	- "	SO2 CH3	[167 – 168]

to be continued

5	84	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - S	SO ₂ CH ₂ CI	
10	85	"	"	S O 2 C 2 H 5	
. 15	86	"	"	SO₂CH₂C℉₃	
20	8.7	"	"	SO₂N < CH₃ CH₃	
25	88	"	"	SO ₂ CF ₃	
	89	"	"	S02-CH3	
30	90	"	"	S0 2 C1	
35	91	"	"	S0 ₂	·
40 45	92	"	"	S0 ₂	
50	93	"	"	CONHCH ₃	(95 – 97)

to be continued

5	94	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - S	CONHC ₂ H ₅	
10	95	"	"	CONHCH2CH=CH2	
15	96	"	"	CONHC4Ho(t)	
20	97	"	"	CONH	
25	98	"	"	CONH	
20	99	. "	"	CONH -C1	[153 - 154]
30 35	100	"	"	CONH CONH	
40	101	"	"	CONH	
45	102	"	"	CONH C1	(70 – 71)
50	103	"	"	CSNHCH ₃	

to be continued

5	104	C1 CH2-	- CH = CH - S	CSNHC ₂ H ₅	
10	105	"	"	CSNHCH2CH=CH2	
15	106	"	"	CSNH C1	
20	107	"	"	CSNH C1	
- 25	108	"	"	CSNH CSNH	
30	109	"	"	CSNHCOOC ₂ H ₅	
35	110	"		COOC₂H₅	
40	111	"	CH 9 - C=CH=S	co	
45	112	"	,,,	co co	
50	113		, ,,	co	(153- 156dec)

to be continued

5	

5

				
114	C1 N CH2-	CH ₃ C=CH=S	$c_0 \longrightarrow_{N} c_1$	
115	"	"	co N CH,	(185- 188dec)
116	"	CH ₃ CH ₃	co	
1.17	"	"	co CI	
118	"	"	co	(193- 195dec)
119	"	"	co K	
120	"	"	-co K	·
121	"	CH ₃ -CH=C-S	co	
122	"	"	co Co	
123	"	"	CO N	[210°C up]

to be continued

5	124	C1 N CH2-	CH ₃ -CH=C-S	co N C1	
10	125	"	"	co N CH,	
15	126	"	C1 -CH=C-S	co	
20	127	".	"	co cı	
25 30	128	"	"	-co N	
	129	"	"	CO N CH3	
35	130	"	"	co N C1	
40 45	131	"	- CH = CH - S	co	[151 – 153]
50	132	"	"	co	

to be continued

5	133	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - S	co — N	[164 — 165]
10	134	"	"	co Co	[157 - 158]
15	135	"	"	CO CH ₃ C1	
20	1.36	"	"	co C1	
25	137	"	"	·co Br	
30	138	"	"	co F	
35	139	"	"	-co	
40	140	"	"	-co CH,	
45	141	"	"	-co OCH	3
50	142	"	"	-co OCF	

to be continued

5	143	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - S	-co	
10	144	"	"	-co SCH ₃	
15	145	"	"	-co N	[220° up]
20	146	"	"	-co N C1	[186 - 187]
25	147	"	"	-co N Br	
30	148	"	"	co N F	
35	149	"	"	CO N SCH3	
40	150	"	"	-co N OCH 3	
4 5	151	"	"	-co	

to be continued

5	152	C1 CH2-	— CH = CH — S	-co N CH 3	[205 — 206]
15	153	<i>"</i>	"	-co N CO	
	154	"	"	- co-\(\int_N \)	
20	155	"		-co-_N_N c1	
25	156	"	"	- co-\(\ni_N\)	
30	157	"	"	co-N_N	
35	158	"	"	co \sigma_s^N	
	159	"	"	- co \ s \ c1	
40	160	"	"	- CO S CH3	[181 - 183]
45	161	"	"	- co \ 0 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
50	162	"	"	- co To N c1	

to be continued

5	163	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - S	- co CH s	
10	164	"	"	- CO N CH s	
20	165	"	"	- CO CH 3	
	166	"	"	- co s	
25	167	. "	"	- co To	
30	168	"	"	- CO N CH,	
35	169	"	"	co N	
40	170	"	"	co	
4 5 50	- 171	CH ₂ -	"	co	

to be continued

5					
	172	CH ₂ -	- CH = CH - S	co N C1	
10	173	"	"	co	
·15	174	"	"	CO N CH.	
20	175	"	"	co N C1	
25	176,	N CH2-	"	co	
30	177	"	"	co co	
35	178	"	"	co n	
40	179	"	"	co CH3	
45	180	"	"	co N C1	
50	181	C 1 N CH 2 -	"	co	

to be continued

5	182	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - S	co N C1	
10	183	"	"	-co N	
15	184	"	"	co N C1	
20	185	"	"	CO N CH,	
25	186	CH ₃ CH ₂ -	"	co	·
30	187	"	"	co co	
35	188	"	"	-co N	:
40	189	"	"	-co N C1	
45	190	"	"	co N CH,	
50	191	C1 S CH2-	"	co	

to be continued

5	192	C1 S CH2-	- CH = CH - S	CO C1	
10	193	"	, ,,	co	[155- 157dec]
15	194	"	"	co N C1	
20	195	"	"	co Ch,	
25	196	Br CH2-	"	co Co	
30	197	"	u.	co	
35	198	"	"	co N C1	
40	199	"	"	CO CH 3	
45	200	F N CH2-	"	co Co	
50	201	"	. "	co	

to be continued

•					
5	202	CH2-	- CH = CH - S	co N C1	
10	203	"	. "	co N CH3	
15	204	CH2-		co N C1	
20	205	"	"	co	
25	206	"	"	co N C1	
30	207	"	"	CO CH3	
35	208	CH ₂ -	- CH = CH-CH₂	-co C1	
40	209	"	"	-co	
45	210	"	"	-co	
50	211	"	"	co	

to be continued

5	212	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH-CH₂	-co N C1	
10	213	<i>"</i>	"	-co N CH.	
15	214	" .	"	co N	
20	215	"	"	co s ch,	
25	216		"	CSNHCOOC ₂ H ₅	
30	217	"	"	SO ₂ CH ₃	
35	218	"	- CH = CH - NH	-co CH ₃	
40	219	"	"	-co	
4 5	220	"	"	-co CI	
50	221	"	"	-co N	

to be continued

5	222	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - NH	-co N C1	
10	223	"		-co N CH,	
15	224	"	· "	co	
20	225	<i>"</i>	"	CO S CH3	
- 25	226	"	"	CSNHCOOC ₂ H ₅	
30	227	"	"	SO ₂ CH ₃	
35	228	"	- CH=CH-CH=N	-ce CH ₃	
40	229	"	"	-co	·
4 5	230	"	"	-cocı	
50	231	"	"	-co N	

to be continued

5	232	C1 N CH2-	- CH=CH-CH=N	-co N C1	
10	233	"	"	-co N CH,	
15	234	,,	"	co N	
20	235	"	"	co s ch,	
25	236	"	"	CSNHCOOC ₂ H ₅	
30	237	"	"	SO ₂ CH ₃	
35	238		-CH=CH-CH ₂ -S	-co CH ₃	
40	239	"	"	-co	
45	240	"	"	-coc1	
50	241	"	"	-co	

to be continued

5	242	C1 CH2-	- CH = CH - CH ₂ - S	-co N C1	
10	243	"	"	-co N CH s	
15	244	"	"	co	
20	245	"	"	CO S CH,	
25	246	"	"	CSNHCOOC ₂ H ₅	
30	247	"	"	SO ₂ CH ₃	
35	248	"	-CH=CH-CH ₂ -0	-co CH3	
40	249	"	"	-co	
45	250	"	"	-co C1	
50	251	"	"	-co N	

to be continued

5	252	C1 N CH2-	- CH = CH - CH ₂ - O	-co N C1	
10	253	"	. ,,	-co N CH,	
15	254	"	"	co N	
20	255	"	"	CO S CH,	
25	256	"	"	CSNHCOOC ₂ H ₅	
30	257	"	"	SO ₂ CH ₃	
35	258	"	- CH = CHO	-co CH ₃	
40	259	"	"	-co	
45	260	"	"	-co C1	
50	261	"	"	-co N	

to be continued

5	262	CIN CH2-	- CH = CHO	-co N C1	
10	263	"	. "	-co N CH,	
15	264	"	"	co	
20	265	"	"	co s ch.	
25	266	"	"	CSNHCOOC ₂ H ₅	
30	267	"	· "	SO ₂ CH ₃	·
35	268	"	- CH = CH-S	-co CH ₃	
40	269	"	"	-co	
45	270	"	"	-co C1	
50 ·	271	"	"	-co N	[163 – 165]

to be continued

5	272	CIN CH2-	- CH = CH-S	-co N C1	
10	273	"	"	-co N CH s	
15	274	"	"	co N	
20	275	"	"	co s ch.	
25	276		"	CSNHCOOC₂H₅	
30	277	"	"	SO ₂ CH ₃	
35	278	"	-N = C - S	-co CH ₃	
40	279	"	"	-co	
45	280	"	"	-co CI	
50	281	"	"	-co N	[109-111]

to be continued

5	282	C1 CH2-	$ \begin{array}{c c} C & F & 3 \\ - & N = C - S \end{array} $	-co N C1	
10	283	"	"	-co N CH3	
15	284	. "	"	co CN	
20	285	"	"	CO S CH3	·
25	286	"	"	CSNHCOOC₂H₅	
30	287	"	"	SO ₂ CH ₃	
35	288	C1 S CH2-	"	co	[138-139]

An insecticide specified in the present invention contains a compound having the general formula [I] as an active ingredient. Although this compound can be used without formulating, it is normally used in a typical form for agricultural chemicals, i.e. wettable powder, water-soluble powder, dust, emulsifiable concentrate, granules, flowable, smoke generator, fumigant and the like. For additives and carriers, when using them for solid formulation, plant-origin powder such as soybean powder and wheat flour; mineral fine powder such as diatomaceous earth, apatite, gypsum, talc, bentonite and clay; and organic and inorganic compounds such as sodium benzoate, urea and Glauber's salt can be used.

For a liquid formulation, vegetable oil; mineral oil; distillated fractions of petroleum such as kerosene, xylene and solvent naphtha; cyclohexane; cyclohexanone; dimethylformamide; dimethylsulfoxide; trich-loroethylene; methylisobutylketone; water and the like can be used as a solvent. In the formulations described above, if necessary, a surfactant can be added thereto in order to give homogeneous and stabilized dilution. The wettable powder, the emulsifiable concentrate, the water-soluble powder and the flowable prepared as described above can be used after diluting to the prescribed concentrations of suspension or emulsion in water, whereas the dust and the granules can be used directly without diluting by means of spraying plant crops.

Although the compounds specified in the present invention are, of course, sufficiently effective even in single use, they can be also used as the mixture with various insecticides, acaricides and fungicides.

Representative acaricides and insecticides which can be used as a mixture with the compound specified in the present invention include the following.

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Acaricides (Fungicides):

Chorobenzylate, chloropropylate, proclonol, phenisobromolate, dicofol, dinobuton, binapacryl, chlorophenamidine, amitraz, BPPS, PPPS, benzomate, hexythiazox, tenbutatin oxide, polynactin, quinomethionate, thioquinox, CPCBS, tetradifon, kayacide, avermectin, chlofentezin, flubenzimin, flufenoxuron, BCPE, cyhexatin, pyridaben, fenproximate, fenezaquin, thiphanate methyl, benomyl, thiuram, IBP, EDDP, phtalide, probenazole, isoprothiolane, TPN, captan, polyoxin, blastcidin-S, kasugamycin, validamycin, tricyclazole, pyroquilon, phenazin oxide, mepronil, flutolanil, pencycuron, iprodione, hymexazol, metalaxyl, triflumizol, diclomezine, tecloftalam, vinclozolin, procymidone, bitertanol, triadimefon, procloraz, pirifenox, fenarimol, fenpropimorph, trifoline, oxycarboxin, pefrazoate, diclomezine, fluazinam, oxadixyl, ethoavinolac, TPTH, propamocarb, fosetyl, dihydrostreptomycin, anilazine, dithianon, diethofencarb;

Organophosphorous and carbamate insecticides (acaricides):

Fenthion, fenitrothion, diazinon, chlorpyriphos, ESP, vamidothion, fenthoate, dimethoate, formothion, malathion, dipterex, thiometon, phosmet, menazon, dichlorvos, acephate, EPBP, diaryfol, methyl parathion, oxydimeton methyl, ethion, pyrachlofos, monocrotophos, aldicarb, propoxur, methomyl, BPMC, MTMC, NAC, cartap, carbosulfan, benfuracarb, pirimicarb, ethiofencarb, fenoxycarb, thiodicarb, salithion, carbofuran, merthocarb;

Pyrethroid insecticides (acaricides):

Permethrin, cypermethrin, decamethrin, fenvalerate, fenpropathrin, pyrethrin, tetramethrin, resmethrin, dimethrin, propathrin, bifenthrin, prothrin, fivalinate, cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, flucythrinate, ethofenprox, cycloprothrin, tralomethrin, silaneophene;

Benzoylureas and other insecticides:

Diflubenzuron, chlorfluazuron, triflumuron, teflubenzuron, buprofezin, pyriproxiphen, and machine oil. The formulations comprising the compound of this invention are illustrated by the following Examples, however, a carrier and a surface active agent to be added to the formulation shall not be limited by the following Examples.

Example 3: Emulsifiable concentrate

A compound of the invention	10 parts
Alkyl phenylpolyoxyethylene	5 parts
Dimethylformamide	50 parts
Xylene	35 parts

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Above components are mixed and dissolved to obtain the formulation. Upon use, the formulation is diluted with water to give the emulsuion thereof, then the emulsion is sprayed.

Example 4: Wettable powder

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A compound of the invention	20 parts
Sulfate ester of higher alcohol	5 parts
Diatomaceous earth	70 parts
Artificial silicate	5 parts

Above components are mixed and micronized to obtain the formulation. Upon use, the formulation is diluted with water to give the suspension thereof, then the suspension is sprayed.

Example 5: Dust

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A compound of the invention	5 parts
Talc	94.7 parts
Artificial silicate	0.3 parts

Above components are mixed and pulverized to obtain the formulation. Upon use, the formulation is applied directly without diluting.

Example 6: Granular formulation

A compound of the invention	5 parts
Clay Bentonite	73 parts 20 parts
Sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate Sodium phosphate	1 part 1 part

Above components are mixed and granulated to obtain the formulation. Upon use, the formulation is applied directly without diluting.

Industrial Application

Test Example 1: Insecticidal efficacy against cotton aphids

Cotton aphids were inoculated at the rate of 30-50 aphids per plot on 10 days old cucumber leaves planted in a pot with diameter of 10 cm by using a small brush. The aphids injured during the inoculation were removed one day later, then the solution of the compound adjusted to 125 ppm by the dilution of the emulsifiable concentrate prepared according to the Example 3 with water was sprayed. The aphids were placed in an incubator maintained at 25 °C and 65% R.H., then the number of the living aphids was counted after 7 days to determine the control ratio of aphids by comparison with an untreated plot. The results are summarized in Table 2.

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[Table 2]

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Compound No.	Comtrol Efficacy (7 days later) 125ppm (%)
1 2 8 9 15 20 22 23 40 45 83 93 113 115 118 123 131 133 134 145 146 152 160 271	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Comparative Compound A Comparative Compound B	100

Comparative Compound A:

Comparative Compound B:

S (CH₃O)₂P-SCH₂CH₂SC₂H₅

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(pyrimicarb)

(thiometon)

Test Example 2: Insecticidal efficacy against planthoppers

Young rice plant seedlings in a stage of 7 days after the germination were dipped for 30 seconds into a solution of the compound in water with a concentration of the compound of 125 ppm prepared by the dilution of the emulsifiable concentrate prepared according to the protocol described in Example 3. After drying the seedlings were then put into a test tube and 10 third-instar larvae of a strain of planthoppers resistant against organophosphorous and carbamate insecticides were inoculated therein. The test tube was shielded with gauze and placed in an incubator maintained at 25 °C and 65% R.H., and the mortality after 5 days was determined. The results were summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

Compound No.	Mortality (5 days later) 125ppm (%)
1 2 8 15 20 22 24 40 45 83 93 113 115 118 123 134 145 146 152 160	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
271	0
Comparative Compound C	0

Comparative Compound C:

The compound specified in the present invention demonstrates excellent insecticidal activity on various species of pest insect such as the army worm, the diamondback moth, aphids, the green rice leafhopper and the brown rice planthopper. Recently, resistance to insecticides including organophosphorus and carbamate compounds has developed among various insect species such as the diamondback moth,

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leafhopper, planthopper and aphids, resulting in a problem of insufficient efficacy of the insecticides described abov against those insects. Therefore, an effective insecticide for those insecticide-resistant insect species are urgently r quired. The compounds specified in the present inv ntion have excell nt insecticidal efficacy not only against insecticide-sensitive pest insects but also against strains of pest insects resistant to insecticides comprising organophosphorus and carbamate compounds.

Claims

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1. A compounds having the general formula [I]:

Z - CH - N(1)

wherein

Z is an unsubstituted or substituted 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group containing nitrogen;

X is a carbon, nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen atom;

Y is, when X is a carbon atom, (a) in a form of -Y-X;

(a)

R₃ R₄ R₅
| | | | |
-C = C - C

when X is a nitrogen atom, (b) or (c) in a form of -Y-X; (b)

(c)

R₁₀R₁₁R₁₂ | | | | -C=C-N 45

when X is a sulfur atom, (d), (e) or (f) in a form of -Y-X; 50

R₁₃R₁₄R₁₅ | | | | -C = C - C - S 55

(e)

(f)

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$$R_{10}$$

$$I$$

$$-N = C - S$$

when X is an oxygen atom, (g) or (h) in a form of -Y-X; (g)

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(h)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
R_{24}R_{25} \\
 & \downarrow \\
 & -C = C - O
\end{array}$$

R₂ is an electron attractive group other than nitro, cyano and trifluoroacetyl;

 R_1 and R_3 - R_{25} are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an unsubstituted or substituted lower alkyl;

Or, Y is, when X is a carbon atom, (i) in a form of -Y-X;

(i)

R₂ is an unsubstituted or substituted heterocyle carbonyl, other than furancarbonyl, thiophenecarbonyl and pyridinecarbonyl;

 $R_{26} \sim R_{29}$ are independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an unsubstituted or substituted lower alkyl;

or its salt.

2. A process for preparing a compound represented by the general formula [I]:

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$$Z - CH - N X$$

$$N - R_2$$

wherein Z, X, Y, R₁ and R₂ are as defined above, characterized in that a compound represented by the general formula [II]:

$$Z - CH - N X$$

$$NH$$
(11)

wherein Z, R_1 , X and Y are as defined above, are reacted with a compound represented by the formula R_2 -Hal, wherein Hal and R_2 are as defined above.

25 3. An insecticide characterized in that the insecticide comprises one or two or more compounds represented by the general formula [I]:

$$Z - CH - N X$$

$$N - R_2$$

wherein Z, X, Y, R₁ and R₂ are as defined above, as effective ingredients.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/JP92/00283

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